

## THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

FRIDAY MORNING,  
MAY 31, 1918.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

## BREVITIES

Ernest Kani, who has been on the Coast for some weeks, returned on Sunday.

Those desiring to communicate with friends serving aboard the U. S. S. St. Louis should address their letters to that ship, care of the Postmaster, New York City.

There are 6252 "fighting men" registered in the Territory for draft service. They are all in Class 1A. In only there are 2323 men of this class available for immediate call to the colors.

Ford auto No. 3644, driven by a member of the supply company of the Second Infantry, according to the report of a police officer, collided yesterday afternoon with a super-six Hudson machine driven by Mrs. W. Crawford. The report adds that the Ford was on the wrong side of the street in the Kalihi district.

Chun Young's new car ran off and left its licensed driver behind yesterday and incidentally cost Chun Young \$5 for driving without a license. Chun was out with an instructor learning to drive and killed his engine at King and Bishop streets. The instructor got out to crank the engine and the car ran off and left him. It later developed that Chun Young had forgotten to throw out the clutch.

The Sheppard bill, recently passed by congress and signed by the President, prohibiting the use of liquor in the islands, has a provision which will prohibit the manufacture of "swipes," according to federal officials. The law does not become effective here until August and meanwhile persons who manufacture "swipes" cannot be prosecuted under any present law. Should they sell or serve it, however, they are liable to arrest.

Fifteen Oriental tenement owners and lessees who pleaded guilty in the police court yesterday morning to the charge of failing to comply with sanitary regulations escaped sentence by hastening to put their places in order. Six upon Inspector A. K. Arnold's statement that they had already complied with the provision of the code, were given suspended sentences of thirteen months. The cases of the others were postponed so that they could make the necessary repairs.

RECLAMATION BILL  
UP TO GOVERNOR

Much Agitated and Interminably Delayed Waikiki Project Promises To Become Reality

With the passage of Senate Bill 23 in both houses of the legislature yesterday, legislation for the reclamation of the Waikiki swamps, agitation for which has extended over a number of years, has come to a head and in the event that the Governor signs the measure, work will be commenced shortly on a public works project that means a battle for the health and sanitation of this city as well as enhancing the beauty and landscape of the Waikiki district.

This bill, which passed the senate yesterday, after having been amended slightly in the house, carries an appropriation of \$400,000, which is estimated will cover the payment of the first unit of the work, shortly to be commenced.

Surveys have been made by the board of public works and all that remains for this project to become a reality, is the advertising of bids and awarding of contracts.

The project calls for the dredging of a channel from the sea through the Fort De Russy project and thence to a point about a mile south of Kalaheo Avenue through the Waikiki swamps. The channel will ultimately be 250 feet wide and thirty feet deep. The material taken from this excavation will be used to fill in the adjacent land and raise it above sea level. It is estimated that more than 700 acres of land will thus be reclaimed. In addition to this being a much needed sanitary measure, the project, when completed, gives a splendid possibility for one of the most beautiful parks in the world, as a miniature Venice could be easily constructed with a network of minor canals, which could be dredged at little expense.

MERRIAM PROMOTED  
TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL

Silver leaves now adorn the shoulders of Major Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A., chief of the staff of the Hawaiian Department, and he is now addressed as Lieutenant Colonel Merriam. His promotion, which was expected by him for the past three weeks, as announced recently in The Advertiser, arrived this week.

It is anticipated that with his promotion orders will soon be received directing him from the Hawaiian Department to duty on the mainland, and may result in his being sent over to Europe this summer. Colonel Merriam was taken from the coast artillery branch into the staff service.

Lieutenant Philip L. Rice, Infantry Reserve Corps, who was graduated from the first reserve officers' camp at Schofield Barracks last fall, and has been serving with a Schofield regiment, registered yesterday at department headquarters, where he has been assigned to duty.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHES  
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE  
removes the cause. Used the world over to cure a cold in one day. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the FARRIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

## PERSONALS

B. F. Noble, of Sachs &amp; Co., left yesterday for New York on a buying trip for his firm.

E. J. Weight of Papaikou, who has been seriously ill in the Queen's Hospital, where he was operated upon, is now well on his way towards recovery.

E. J. Morgan, of the Honolulu Drug Co., who has been in poor health for some time, left on yesterday's Sonoma to make his future home in Santa Cruz.

When Captain George R. Clark, U. S. N., now commandant of the Pearl Harbor Naval Station, takes over his new duties of judge advocate general of the navy at Washington, he automatically assumes the rank of rear-admiral.

James H. Stewart, a member of Theodore Roosevelt Camp, Spanish War Veterans, was wounded in France recently, according to information which just reached the camp. He has been sent back from Europe and is now in Ward 2, Base Hospital, Camp Merritt, New Jersey.

J. H. Clegg, formerly of the Hawaii Meat Co., who started for the British front by way of Canada, and who was seriously injured in the Halifax explosion, returned to Honolulu on Monday and has resumed his position with the meat company. He is in a hospital for many weeks. He is a son-in-law of Gilbert J. Waller.

Professor Vaughan MacCaughy, of the College of Hawaii, who will lecture on "The Islands of Hawaii" during the summer, has been invited to address the American Geographical Society in New York City. While in New York he will confer with Messrs. Eberole, Super and Urie, all formerly of Honolulu, concerning educational aspects of the Army "Y" work. During the past year Mr. MacCaughy has been the leader of the "Sunday Morning Club" at the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. of Honolulu, and it is planned to enlarge this work next year. Professor MacCaughy will also visit the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C., and the Geographical Society of Chicago.

DOG SHOW EXPERT  
NOW ON WAY HERE

Jack Bradshaw, Among Foremost Mainland Canine Judges, Expected Monday

Jack Bradshaw, the famous dog show expert of the Pacific Coast, is probably now enroute to Honolulu and is expected to arrive here by the steamer Ventura, about next Monday. A letter received from him yesterday by Tom Sharp, secretary of the Hawaiian Kennel Club, says that he intended sailing by that boat, which was to have left San Francisco on May 28.

Mr. Bradshaw has just finished judging the show of the Terminal City Kennel Club, at Vancouver, B. C., held May 24 and 25, and if he reaches San Francisco afterward in time to catch the Ventura he had to make fast time and some close connections to do it.

"I hope you have a big entry list and are going to have a fine show," Bradshaw writes. "I am wondering how many of my old friends, who exhibited in the last show at Honolulu, will be in the coming event."

Bradshaw, as already told in these columns, has passed upon the merits of canines in at least three big kennel shows on the Coast this spring; the first at Los Angeles in March, the second at Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, early this month, and the Vancouver exhibition, which he has just left to come to Honolulu.

Entries are coming in for the Fair's bench show in more satisfactory manner than the last few days, though it is known that many owners have not filled their lists yet. All are urged by Secretary Sharp to send in the entries as quickly as possible, so that the committee will be able to make a good report on show prospects to the Coast expert on the latter's arrival here.

Want to Know? Ask Sharp  
If owners have any questions to ask concerning rules or premium lists or methods of handling the dogs they are urged to get in touch with the show secretary, Mr. Sharp, at once.

The committee announced yesterday that another entry has been added to the Classification list. It will be known as Class 56, Spitz, and is open to dogs, bitches and puppies of that breed. Mrs. W. C. Holdy will exhibit a Spitz, and it is known that several others in the city have handsome dogs of this class. All are urged to take advantage of this chance to get the opinion of Mr. Bradshaw on the standing of their animals.

CONSCRIPTION FOR  
AUSTRALIA PROBABLE

Conscription for Australia is likely to be one of the effects of the U. S. offensive, according to O. H. Ochs of the American Tobacco Company who passed through Honolulu yesterday on the Sonoma on his way to the Coast from the South Sea Islands and the Antipodes. All through the Australian commonwealth there is renewed agitation for a draft law, as the people at large are becoming aware that new sacrifices will be necessary before the war is won.

Although a big recruiting campaign was launched just after the Hun drive began there are still thousands of able bodied men who have not offered themselves for service. Organized labor in Australia has prevented conscription being passed so far, and Premier Hughes has promised not to press the measure again, but with the present change of feeling, says Ochs, a draft law is still possible.

CEMENT INDUSTRY  
SUCCESS IN MAUI

Valley Isle Manufactures Good Product Which is Greatly in Demand

The resolution proposed in the house by Representative William E. Miles that the Board of Public Works should investigate the possibility of making cement on the Islands for the use in government projects, called attention to the possibility of developing a new building industry which will prove a great saving to the Territory. Maui has been making a very good quality of cement for some time and there are at present private companies on Oahu and Hawaii who are investigating the possibility of going into similar projects on those islands.

The success of the cement business on Maui has not been very widely known in the Islands, but it is claimed now that cement can be made by the Maui Agriculture Company at their plant at Paila for one-third of what it costs to ship the product from the Coast. While the Maui plant is small and produces barely enough for local use, it has proved the feasibility of cement manufacture in the Islands. At first the product was not of a good grade, but later it was found that the one ingredient lacked was silica. This addition, a first grade cement was produced. Now the Maui plant is being enlarged and warehouse and in railroad crossings. At present the Haiku cannery is erecting a large cement warehouse.

W. S. S.

WORK BEING DONE  
ON GUARD ARMORY

Basement Floor Being Paved With Concrete and Numerous Minor Repairs Made

Work on the national guard armory costing approximately \$6500 is now being done by the department of public works. The principal feature of the work is the paving of the basement floor, which heretofore has had no paving but dirt. In this work some 30,000 square feet of concrete is being laid. Repairs and improvements are also being made in the offices and in the main hall of the armory.

The concrete work has been going on under difficulties as the basement of the armory is filled with equipment which can not well be moved from the building, so has to be piled from one side to the other while the work is going on. The concrete flooring will be a great improvement, as up to this time it has been impossible to keep equipment in good shape when stored in the company rooms in the basement because of the dampness.

About 16,000 square feet of concrete has been laid already, and covering the 20,000 square feet under the bowling alleys and pool tables, which has always been there. The present work will cover the whole basement floor, including the gallery ranges and all store rooms.

Offices Repainted  
In the offices in the front of the building all floors and woodwork have been repainted and the walls retinted, giving the place a much neater and brighter appearance. The balcony in the main hall has been extended across the maula end of the building, so that now the old inconvenience of having to walk a hundred yards in going from one company room to another has been done away.

Although it is certain that the guard will leave its headquarters for the field in the next few days, the armory will continue to be its headquarters and will serve a good deal of use. A fund of \$15,000 has been voted for repairs and improvements on the building, but at the present time all of this fund is not available. There is, however, \$6,500 which has been set aside to cover the work now in progress. As more funds become available other work is contemplated.

Among the improvements to be made at the present time is a concrete fence at the maula end of the armory, and a ring in the ground in rear of the building.

W. S. S.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED

By Oceanic steamer Sonoma for San Francisco, May 28, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Baker, Miss Mary Bodewick, Mrs. E. S. Branch, W. C. Carver, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Chandler, R. F. A. J. Conroy, John A. Cull, H. G. Duerfeldt, E. L. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Kierstead, and two children, Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Green, Miss E. T. Grimes, Miss M. B. Hammond, A. M. Hamrick, Mrs. M. F. Harmon Jr., S. F. Harcourt, H. E. Hushaw, Z. Ihara, Mrs. Ida Irwin, Duke P. Kahanamoku, V. Keeney, Mrs. M. Keeney, M. Kikuchi, M. Kobayashi, F. J. Lee, Mrs. F. J. Lee, Miss Marian Little, Miss L. L. Little, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Little, Mrs. C. H. Little, Miss Anne Lux, Mrs. D. G. May, Master Jack May, Miss Helen May, L. S. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. McDougall and infant, Owen Merrick, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Morgan, Master Daniel Morgan, Master Carlton Morgan, Master Philip Morgan, Mrs. G. L. Ninette, Dr. J. C. O'Day, Lieut. Col. E. G. O'Day, Mrs. E. G. O'Day, Mrs. E. G. O'Day, Miss May Pohl, William Ryan, Mrs. W. H. Ryan, Miss Margaret Schaeffer, Mrs. H. T. Tison, Herbert St. James, P. Dugherly, Wornier, R. J. Westly, Mrs. F. R. Street, Mrs. Selodonia Dominguez, J. O. Weber and three children.

W. S. S.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED

By the Inter-Island steamer Mauna Kea from Hawaii and Maui ports, May 28: Mr. James A. Rath, Mrs. W. H. Hinde, Yui Kilo, Pua, W. Kaila, Mrs. J. H. Threag, Mrs. L. B. Rogers, W. J. Cockett, A. T. Jansson, A. C. Stevenson, H. A. Fontaine, Kono, Mrs. Park, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Rice, Mr. J. Todd, Jack Young, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Duerfeldt, Maj. W. W. Hecks, Captain Brown, Maj. James P. Dugherly, Mrs. Leslie Smith, Mrs. C. L. Peck, Mrs. H. Kliney, George Russell, F. H. Stow, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stow, Mr. and Mrs. E. King, H. Nelson, Captain and Mrs. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Horn, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Vail, Mr. and Mrs. H. Robinson, Ellen Low, Mrs. A. Caralho and child, Carlos Vap, S. Saito, S. Fukunaga, Mrs. James Scott, H. Tokunaga, S. Mihara.

W. S. S.

WASHINGTON PLACE  
PURCHASE KILLED

House Tables Senate Bill But Takes Action To Keep Proposal Alive For Regular Session

While no further chance exists that anything will be done at the special session of the legislature toward having the Territory acquire Washington Place as an executive mansion, for the senate's bill to buy the property was killed promptly in the house yesterday, a move is to be made at the closing session tomorrow to keep the project alive until the regular session. It is planned to do this in a resolution that will be offered by Representative Andrew providing for an investigation of the title of the property, the rights of the Dominus minors, and other questions of the kind.

The bill that was passed in the senate provided that Washington Place should be acquired at an outlay that should not exceed \$30,000. The bill came in for opposition from Representatives Andrews and Jarrett when it reached the house yesterday. It was contended that the purchase of the property could not be regarded in the light of emergency legislation and it was also held that the bill had been held back too long and that no action should be taken until a full investigation of the matter had been made. The house then tabled the bill.

Neither favoring nor opposing the project, Representative Andrews said afterwards that he felt the proposal to buy Washington Place was one worthy of consideration and said he intended to introduce at the closing session a resolution drawn to have a full inquiry made of all facts in connection with the property so that the information could be placed before the legislators at the next regular session.

Action that the legislature has taken in the matter probably means that hope of ending litigation over the Queen's estate out of court is now gone. Prince Kuhio, who is seeking to have the Queen's will set aside and break the Liliuokalani trust, was one of the prime movers in the project of having the Government take over Washington Place as an executive mansion and as a memorial to the Queen. He said that if the trustees of the Liliuokalani trust would give the property to the Territory for these purposes and make certain other proper settlements with him, he would withdraw his suits, which are scheduled for hearing next week.

As the property was not transferred, however, it is understood that the court fight will proceed.

W. S. S.

Women Don Overalls  
In Kau District  
To Help Win War

Nearly every woman in Kau district, Island of Hawaii, has donated the serviceable overalls and is engaged in intensive gardening and small farming to increase the output of food products for home consumption. This resulted in a rush of the women to the plantation stores and the Oriental haberdasheries to buy the familiar blue denim working clothes.

Down in Kau they were not fastidious about the cut of the overalls, or whether they had slashes here and frills there. They just wanted the roomy garments which the men wear in the machinery sections of the mills and on the railroads, overalls with plenty of room, no matter whether they looked "nice" or looked well from a mirror standpoint.

Miss Taylor reports that once garden truck has been planted throughout the district in the last three months than had been planted in eighteen years before. In addition to the work being done with school gardens the men were raising more at home. Miss Taylor considers this the best Red Cross work the boys could be doing.

The special emphasis which has been placed on the production of taro is also showing results. This spring the acreage of taro in this district has been more than doubled. The Kona Development Company has promised to plant thirty additional acres. Manager McQuinn is reported to be doing splendid work in increasing food production and conservation.

W. S. S.

## KUPIHEA SUES PLANTATION

Charging that valuable models and plans for inventions were destroyed by the Honolulu Plantation Company when the company ejected him from a structure and then tore it down, David M. Kupihea, representative from Oahu yesterday filed a suit for \$10,000 in the circuit court against the company.

The structure which was torn down formerly stood on the company's land near Ewa and was occupied by the Hawaiian Standard Food Company, of which Kupihea was manager. A dispute arose about lease rights and when Kupihea refused to vacate the place the company tore it down.

W. S. S.

## CROUP

This disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medicine and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effective and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the home. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith &amp; Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Advt.

## Patience and Patriotism

PEOPLE are asking, "When will the war end?" "Why doesn't Foch attack in force?" "Why can't we carry the war into Germany?" "Why don't we drive the Germans out of Flanders?" "What on earth is going to become of us?"

The war, says the Los Angeles Times, will end when it is over. That may be a Delphic prophecy; but it is the only sensible and patriotic prediction that people should heed. When war broke, H. G. Wells, who had the greatest following of any literary man as a "prophet", said "three months" and wrote articles to prove it. Mr. Wells, after renewing his guess generously from time to time, has come to the opinion that the war will end when Germany is beaten — and that God only knows when that will be. Till the time comes, patience! The patience that is patriotism!

The war must go on. It is the first duty of American patriotism to shout to the ears of our leaders: "Fight on—fight on and on! Lo, we are with you always!"

And the question of why Foch does not come on with his grand offensive is one for military experts rather than those of us behind the battle lines wholly unversed in the multitudinous influences and considerations that bear upon the judgment of the generals. Those most competent to have an opinion are confident that Foch knows his work, that his judgment is dependable, and that he is no dawdling or timid soldier was shown at the battle of the Marne, where he made victory overwhelming by the dazzling temerity of attacking with his center after his right and left wings were routed.

Foch has said that he can strike a counter-blow in 1919 if America gives him two million soldiers, and that at all costs he will guard Paris and protect the heart of France; that he will not swerve from his plan, even if it be necessary to sacrifice the channel ports. And he is right. This world war revolves around Paris. It was a boast to keep a dinner engagement there that led the Kaiser to storm Belgium. Foch's job is to make sure, first of all, that the defense line of Paris cannot be overmastered.

William Howard Taft says that it will take five million American soldiers fighting in 1920, not 1919, to win the war. Other leaders of observation and information have their opinions and tentatively hazard guesses. But the main thing is that the war must go on, and that the American people must be patient. For patience today is synonymous with the best patriotism. Patience today, patience tomorrow, patience in all the dreary tomorrows of a long, long war. The wars of our past American history have been comparatively short. We were accustomed to think of the Civil War as one of almost interminable duration; the Mexican and Spanish wars, by their briefness, spoiled our perspective of mind.

As yet America, though generous, has made comparatively little sacrifice in this war. Our dead are still numbered by the hundreds instead of the hundreds of thousands. Our cities have been free from attack, our land is unsullied except by the occasional footprint of a spy. So impatience would ill become us in the face of England's bulldog grimness, of Belgium's tenacious desperation, of France's unshakable fortitude. Perhaps if we, too had been under the Kaiser's hoof or stared up at his bomb-raining Zeppelins or seen our gutters run blood we would not have war's ending so much on our lips, but would speak more often of victory—come when it may.

But America is not weak-hearted, nor is American impatience more than superficial. All along we have rather half expected that the war would be over before we had to throw our full weight into it. But the full weight is needed. The dream of an early peace is a delusion, fostered and nourished by Prussian generals who wish to create the very impatience and discontent that comes from expecting and not finding peace. America is into this war to help win it; and to the end her guns, her men, her money and her food will be given generously and sacrificially. America will suffer all things, endure all things, deprive herself of all things, TO THE END. She will eat soggy bread and Hooverize cheerfully. She will go broke if she has to. She will back up the President and congress to the limit. She will not grumble at the food administration and will take her orders from the departments without a murmur. Her fighting patience is up, and it shall know no ending nor shadow of turning. No government ever had with it or behind it a more unified, resolute, loyal and patient press and people. Germany must and will be crushed. "No quarter," said the Kaiser to Belgium; and he is answered by the echo of his own words: "There shall be no quarter and no respite for Germany until she crumbles, her sword broken, her mailed fist mangled and helpless as the withered left arm of the monarch who loosened the dogs of war upon mankind."

W. S. S.

A Hilo correspondent advances the suggestion that the school teachers forego their "unearned" salaries, paid during the summer vacation period, giving this back to the government for Red Cross or to purchase a residence for the Governor. It appears that some people do have the idea that school teachers should not be paid for every month in the year, a rather surprising idea, if any thought whatever be given to it. However, the teacher of Hawaii do not draw any "unearned" salary. A casual study of the salary scale would incline the majority to the opinion that they do not commence to draw even all that which they earn.

## As Expected

APPARENTLY the Shingle Bill, conceived for the laudable purpose of continuing the maximum production of sugar in the Territory, has died a-borning. It was a case of infanticide at the hands of its overly eager parents. It was strangled to death in advance of its birth by those most anxious to see it appear on earth as a lusty, healthy youngster. Those who slaughtered this unborn legislative babe are now attempting to place the blame upon others. Naturally, it would be hard to imagine those who bungled their work so badly at the start having the good judgement now to recognize their own bungling and acknowledging it.

The Shingle Bill was legitimately conceived, but with the surrounding circumstances all tending to brand it with a bar sinister embossed in raw sugar.

It happened to be the last of a long line of suggestions, each of its predecessors being an open attempt to give homesteading in Hawaii the coup de grace. For five years the administration has been doing its best to discourage further homesteading and prevent existing homesteads from succeeding. In this the administration received plenty of secret encouragement. Who in Hawaii does not know of the "vacation" trips that would up in the office of the secretary of the interior?

Then came the Shingle Bill, a bill that was welcomed in principle by those who desired to find some method whereby the war needs of the nation for a maximum sugar output might be met and, at the same time, the inherent right of the citizen to become a homesteader with a fair chance to succeed recognized and protected. The Shingle Bill was aimed at only the one object, however, that of sugar production by the plantations. All incidental protection for homesteading was overlooked. Immediately the glaring defects of the measure were pointed out, both in the press and on the floor of the senate. There was no opposition to the announced design of the legislation, but there was, at once, strong opposition to the phrasing of the bill, more from what it omitted than to the clauses that appeared. It was announced, forthwith, by its sponsors that these faults would be remedied.

What happened? The bill was turned over to attorneys representing the corporations interested. No spokesman of the homesteaders was invited to present their interests. The result was a redraft of the bill that magnified every advantage given the plantations and completely ignored every right of the homesteader. The "improvement" of the bill consisted in giving the plantations a mile where the original bill gave them an ell, and in nothing else.

The objections voiced to the original bill were renewed and made stronger against the revised version, whereupon a single clause was inserted providing that the homesteader would be protected in the sale of his cane crop, but without any pretense that he would be or should be protected in any way while bringing such cane to maturity.

If those back of this bill had been sincerely desirous of securing justice for prospective homesteaders, why did they not invite some recognized representative of the homesteading interests, such as Judge Metzger of Hilo or E. H. W. Broadbent of Kani, to appear and speak for the homesteaders? It is ridiculous to suppose that the average prospective homesteader would appear before a legislative committee to face the legal battery of the corporations.

The result was a bill sent to the house so one-sided that it would have to be completely redrafted to ensure fairness, sent in that form despite advance protests from the representatives and in the face of the generally adverse criticism of the public. That the house has indefinitely postponed consideration of the measure is only what might have been expected.

You can't fool all the people all the time, especially when you try to fool them about the same thing in the same old way. Any fair measure would have passed as an emergency bill, because the house members are just as patriotically anxious to ensure the sugar supply as are the senators. When patriotism appears only as a plain cloak, as it did in the bill presented, however, invoking it is naturally resented.

W. S. S.

## Unyielding Hearts

"THE WAR," says Secretary Baker in Baltimore, "is not about a bill or a line or a sector. The line may break, but Germany will not win. Germany can win only by breaking the hearts of France and the United States. That is entirely impossible."

Secretary Baker is an able and eloquent man. One does not have to travel to Baltimore, however, to hear the fact which he so finely expressed put in words of identical meaning and of the same quiet eloquence. One hears it everywhere. "Have the Germans taken Ypres?" "Not yet, but perhaps soon." "If they do we'll beat them any way!" Anywhere you go in America you find the same simple resolve, the same unyielding heart.

When the Germans occupied Kemmel hill, Mr. Baker tells us, not a Frenchman had been driven out and not a Frenchman surrendered. Every man had died at his post. The heart of France is thus firm after four years of agony. America has its tenacity yet to prove, but they who know America know that Germany can no more break the heart of America than it has broken the heart of France.—Nebraska State Journal